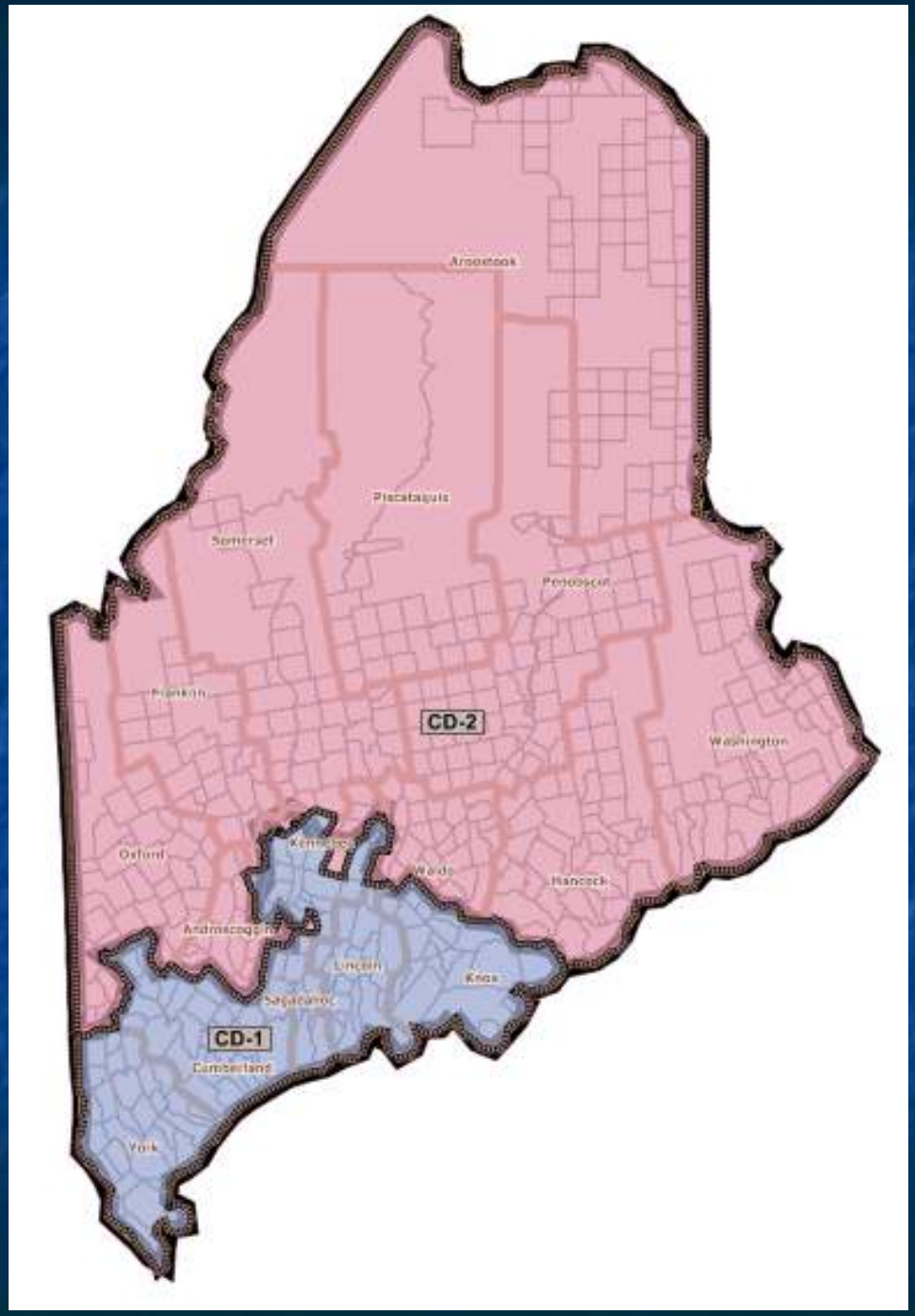
Vassalboro Gardiner



The Vassalboro Gardiner Plan

Population: (.00015% deviation)

CD-1 - 664,181 (+0)

CD-2 - 664,180 (+1)

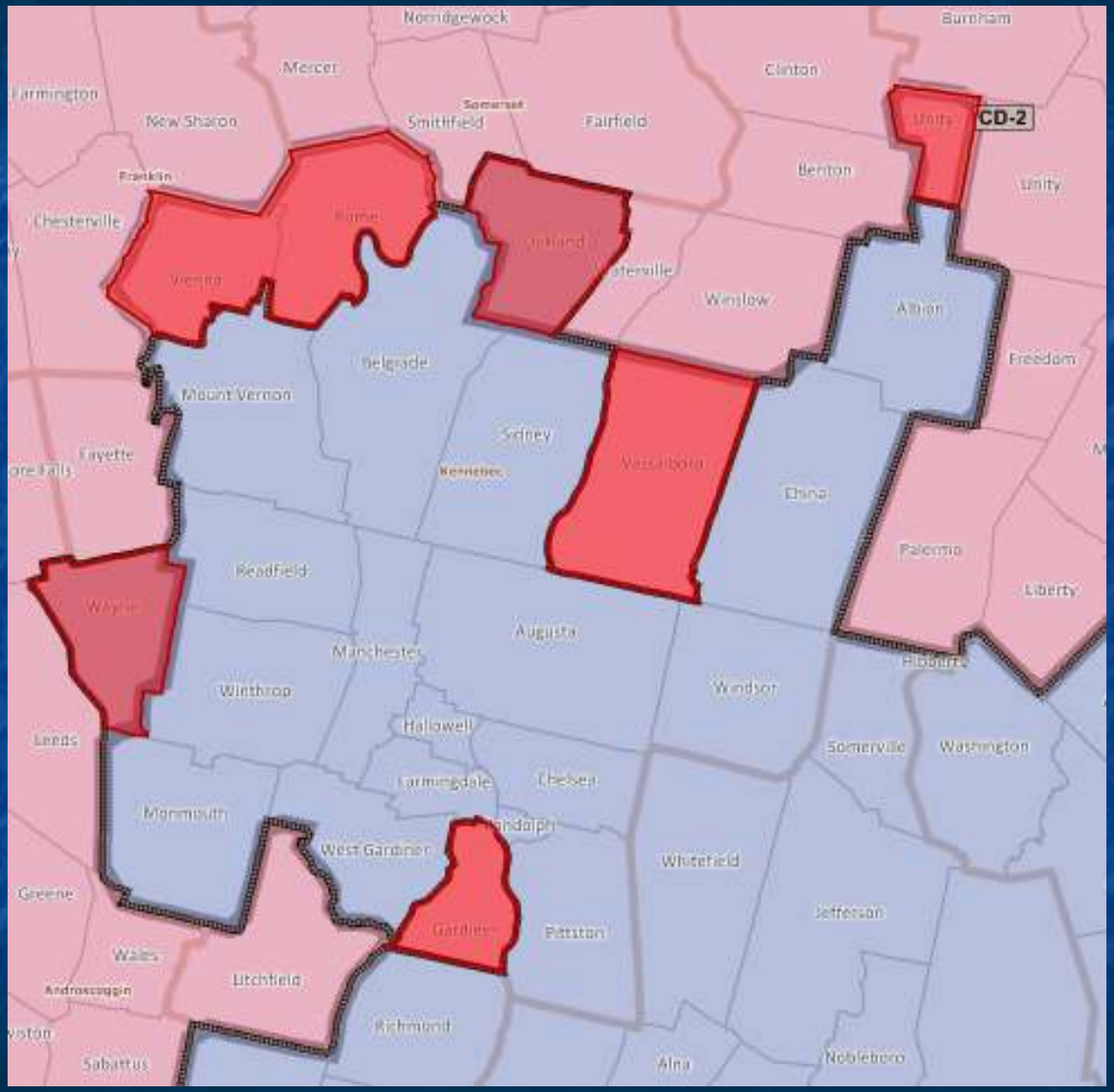
Population Displacement

The plan moves the towns of Gardiner, Vassalboro, Vienna, Rome, Oakland, Wayne, and Unity Township comprising 19,192 people between CD-1 and CD-2.

County Splits

The plan splits only Kennebec County.

The Vassalboro Gardiner Plan – Close Up:



- **CD-1: Cumberland, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, York and part of Kennebec** (Albion, Augusta, Belgrade, China, Chelsea, Farmingdale, Hallowell, Manchester, Monmouth, Mount Vernon, Oakland, Pittston, Randolph, Readfield, Sidney, Wayne, Windsor, West Gardiner, and Winthrop)
- **CD-2: Androscoggin, Aroostook, Franklin, Hancock, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, Waldo, Washington and part of Kennebec** (Benton, Clinton, Fayette, Gardiner, Litchfield, Rome, Unity Township, Vassalboro, Vienna, Waterville,, and Winslow)

Grading the Vassalboro Gardiner Plan Based On Legal Criteria

- Equal Population – The plan creates two districts with a combined absolute deviation of 1: an absolute deviation of +0 in CD-1 and of -1 in CD-2. This creates the lowest deviation possible.
- Compactness and Contiguity – The plan features a Roeck Compactness* score of .38 in CD-1 and .48 in CD-2, for a mean score of .43, equal to that of the 2003 Apportionment Plan.
- Political Subdivisions – The plan does not divide any municipalities and divides only Kennebec county. (It also keeps the fast growing counties of Androscoggin, Oxford, and Franklin in CD-2)
- Displacement – The plan preserves the existing districts almost in their entirety, moving less than 2.88% of either district.
- Travel Burden – The plan avoids increasing the travel burden on either of the Congressional Districts, and only results in a minor increase in area for CD-2.

*Roeck Compactness is the most commonly used compactness measure in Maine redistricting cases and was used in the 2003 Maine Supreme Court Apportionment Plan. The Roeck test involves finding the smallest circle containing the district and takes the ratio of the district's area to that of the circle. This ratio is always between 0 and 1; the closer it is to 1 the more compact the district is.